

Title	Hyperbolic knots with left-orderable, non- SL -space surgeries (Intelligence of Low-dimensional Topology)
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Citation	数理解析研究所講究録 (2013), 1866: 17-29
Issue Date	2013-12
URL	http://hdl.handle.net/2433/195398
Right	
Type	Departmental Bulletin Paper
Textversion	publisher

Hyperbolic knots with left-orderable, non- L -space surgeries

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1 Introduction

We say that a nontrivial group G is *left-orderable* if there exists a strict total ordering $<$ on its elements such that $g < h$ implies $fg < fh$ for all elements $f, g, h \in G$. A typical example of a left-orderable group is the infinite cyclic group \mathbb{Z} . The left-orderability of fundamental groups of 3-manifolds has been studied by Boyer, Rolfsen and Wiest [3]. In particular, they prove that the fundamental group of a P^2 -irreducible 3-manifold is left-orderable if and only if it has an epimorphism to a left-orderable group [3, Theorem 1.1(1)]. Since the infinite cyclic group \mathbb{Z} is left-orderable, a P^2 -irreducible 3-manifold with first Betti number $b_1 \geq 1$ has a left-orderable fundamental group. One obstruction for G being left-orderable is an existence of torsion elements in G . Thus, for instance, lens spaces, more generally, spherical 3-manifolds cannot have left-orderable fundamental groups. It is interesting to characterize rational homology 3-spheres whose fundamental groups are left-orderable. Examples suggest that there exists a correspondence between 3-manifolds whose fundamental groups are left-orderable and L -spaces which appear in the Heegaard Floer homology theory [28, 29]. Recall that a rational homology 3-sphere Y is called an L -space if the rank of its Heegaard Floer homology $\widehat{HF}(Y)$ coincides with $|H_1(Y; \mathbb{Z})|$. Following [2, 1.1], for homogeneity, we use \mathbb{Z}_2 -coefficients for $\widehat{HF}(Y)$.

The following conjecture is formulated by Boyer, Gordon and Watson [2].

Conjecture 1.1 *An irreducible rational homology 3-sphere is an L -space if and only if its fundamental group is not left-orderable.*

In [2] the conjecture is verified for geometric, non-hyperbolic 3-manifolds and the 2-fold branched covers of non-splitting alternating links. See also [1, 6, 15, 18, 32] for related results.

A useful way to construct rational homology 3-spheres is Dehn surgery on knots in the 3-sphere S^3 . For any knot K in S^3 the exterior $E(K) = S^3 - \text{int}N(K)$ has the left-orderable fundamental group, and the longitudinal surgery (i.e. 0-surgery) on K yields a 3-manifold with left-orderable fundamental group; see [12, Corollary 8.3] and [3,

Theorem 1.1]. On the other hand, the result $K(r)$ of r -Dehn surgery may not have such a fundamental group if $r \neq 0$; see Examples 1.5 and 1.7. A Dehn surgery is said to be *left-orderable* if the resulting manifold of the surgery has the left-orderable fundamental group, and a Dehn surgery is called an *L -space surgery* if the resulting manifold of the surgery is an L -space.

Define the set of left-orderable surgeries on K as

$$\mathcal{S}_{LO}(K) = \{r \in \mathbb{Q} \mid \pi_1(K(r)) \text{ is left-orderable}\}.$$

Similarly define the set of L -space surgeries on K as

$$\mathcal{S}_L(K) = \{r \in \mathbb{Q} \mid K(r) \text{ is an } L\text{-space}\}.$$

In this setting, Conjecture 1.1, together with the cabling conjecture [13], suggests:

Conjecture 1.2 *Let K be a knot in S^3 which is not a cable of a nontrivial knot. Then $\mathcal{S}_{LO}(K) \cup \mathcal{S}_L(K) = \mathbb{Q}$ and $\mathcal{S}_{LO}(K) \cap \mathcal{S}_L(K) = \emptyset$.*

Remark 1.3 *The cabling conjecture [13] asserts that if $K(r)$ is reducible for a nontrivial knot K , then K is cabled and r is a cabling slope. Let us show that there exists a cable knot K for which $\mathcal{S}_{LO}(K) \cup \mathcal{S}_L(K) \neq \mathbb{Q}$. For instance, let K be a (p, q) cable of a non-fibered knot k ($q > 0$). Then $K(pq) = k(\frac{p}{q}) \# L(q, p)$ [14, Corollary 7.3]. Since $\pi_1(K(pq))$ has a torsion, $pq \notin \mathcal{S}_{LO}(K)$. Furthermore, since k is a non-fibered knot, $k(\frac{p}{q})$ is not an L -space [26, 27], and hence $K(pq) = k(\frac{p}{q}) \# L(q, p)$ is not an L -space neither; see [34, 8.1(5)] ([29]). It follows that $pq \notin \mathcal{S}_{LO}(K) \cup \mathcal{S}_L(K)$.*

For the trivial knot and nontrivial torus knots, Examples 1.4 and 1.5 describe $\mathcal{S}_{LO}(K)$ and $\mathcal{S}_L(K)$ explicitly. Note that these knots satisfy Conjecture 1.2.

Example 1.4 (trivial knot) *Let K be the trivial knot in S^3 . Then $\mathcal{S}_{LO}(K) = \{0\}$ and $\mathcal{S}_L(K) = \mathbb{Q} - \{0\}$.*

Example 1.5 (torus knots) *For a nontrivial torus knot $T_{p,q}$ ($p > q \geq 2$), the argument in the proof of [8, Theorem 1.4] shows that $\mathcal{S}_{LO}(T_{p,q}) = (-\infty, pq - p - q) \cap \mathbb{Q}$ and $\mathcal{S}_L(T_{p,q}) = [pq - p - q, \infty) \cap \mathbb{Q}$.*

Example 1.6 (figure-eight knot) *Let K be the figure-eight knot. Following [30, 31], $\mathcal{S}_L(K) = \emptyset$. Thus it is expected that $\mathcal{S}_{LO}(K) = \mathbb{Q}$. Boyer, Gordon and Watson [2] show that $\mathcal{S}_{LO}(K) \supset (-4, 4) \cap \mathbb{Q}$, and Clay, Lidman and Watson [6] improve that $\mathcal{S}_{LO}(K) \supset [-4, 4] \cap \mathbb{Q}$. Furthermore, [11] implies that $\mathcal{S}_{LO}(K) \supset \mathbb{Z}$.*

Example 1.7 (pretzel knot $P(-2, 3, 7)$) Let K be a pretzel knot $P(-2, 3, 7)$. Then since the genus of $P(-2, 3, 7)$ is 5, [31, Proposition 9.6] ([17, Lemma 2.13]) implies that $\mathcal{S}_L(K) = [9, \infty) \cap \mathbb{Q}$. Hence it is expected that $\mathcal{S}_{LO}(K) = (-\infty, 9) \cap \mathbb{Q}$. While Clay and Watson [9, Theorem 28] prove that $\mathcal{S}_{LO}(K) \subset (-\infty, 17] \cap \mathbb{Q}$.

For further related results, see [7, 16, 21, 35, 37].

In the present note, we will focus on left-orderable, non- L -space surgeries on knots in S^3 . We will introduce a “periodic construction” (Theorem 2.1) which enables us to provide infinitely many hyperbolic knots having left-orderable, non- L -space surgeries from a given knot with left-orderable surgeries. See Theorem 2.1 for the precise statement.

In Sections 3, we will give some examples illustrating how the periodic construction works. In Section 4 we will apply the “periodic construction” with the help of Proposition 4.1 in [8] to demonstrate the following result.

Theorem 1.8 *There exist infinitely many hyperbolic knots K each of which enjoys the following properties.*

- (1) $K(r)$ is a hyperbolic 3-manifold for all $r \in \mathbb{Q}$.
- (2) $\mathcal{S}_{LO}(K) = \mathbb{Q}$.
- (3) $\mathcal{S}_L(K) = \emptyset$.

2 Periodic constructions

The construction of knots in Theorem 1.8 is based on the following theorem. For a subset $\mathcal{S} \subset \mathbb{Q}$ and a positive integer p , we denote by $p\mathcal{S}$ the subset $\{pr \mid r \in \mathcal{S}\} \subset \mathbb{Q}$. Note that if $\mathcal{S} = \mathbb{Q}$, then $p\mathcal{S} = \mathbb{Q}$.

Theorem 2.1 (periodic construction) *Let \overline{K} be a knot in S^3 and \overline{C} an unknotted circle which is disjoint from \overline{K} . If \overline{K} is a fibered knot, \overline{C} satisfies the inequality $|\overline{S} \cap \overline{C}| > lk(\overline{K}, \overline{C})$ for any fiber surface (i.e. minimal genus Seifert surface) \overline{S} . Let p be an integer such that $p \geq 2$ and $(p, lk(\overline{K}, \overline{C})) = 1$. Take the p -fold cyclic branched cover of S^3 branched along \overline{C} to obtain a periodic knot $K_{\overline{C}}^p$ which is the preimage of \overline{K} . Then $K_{\overline{C}}^p$ enjoys the following properties:*

- (1) $\mathcal{S}_{LO}(K_{\overline{C}}^p(s)) \supset p\mathcal{S}_{LO}(\overline{K})$.
- (2) $\mathcal{S}_L(K_{\overline{C}}^p(s)) = \emptyset$.

If \overline{K} is a trivial knot, then $\mathcal{S}_{LO}(\overline{K}) = \{0\}$ and hence $p\mathcal{S}_{LO}(\overline{K}) = \{0\}$. So we will apply Theorem 2.1 in the case where \overline{K} is nontrivial.

The first assertion follows from the “inheritance” property of left-orderability: The fundamental groups of 3-manifolds obtained by Dehn surgeries on a periodic knot K inherit the left-orderability from those of 3-manifolds obtained by Dehn surgeries on the factor knot \overline{K} .

Theorem 2.2 *Let K be a nontrivial knot in S^3 with cyclic period p , and let \overline{K} be its factor knot. Then $\mathcal{S}_{LO}(K) \supset p\mathcal{S}_{LO}(\overline{K})$.*

The second assertion in Theorem 2.1 follows from the next result whose proof is based on Ni’s result [26, 27].

Theorem 2.3 *Let K be a periodic knot in S^3 with the axis C , and let \overline{K} be its factor knot with the branch circle \overline{C} . Suppose that K has an L -space surgery. Then $E(\overline{K})$ has a fibering over the circle with a fiber surface \overline{S} such that $|\overline{S} \cap \overline{C}|$ equals the algebraic intersection number between \overline{S} and \overline{C} , i.e. the linking number $lk(\overline{K}, \overline{C})$.*

In particular, we have:

Corollary 2.4 *Let K be a periodic knot with the factor knot \overline{K} . If \overline{K} is not fibered, then $\mathcal{S}_L(K) = \emptyset$.*

As Ni [26, 27] proves, the fiberedness of K is necessary for K having an L -space surgery. On the other hand, the periodicity of K itself also puts strong restrictions on 3-manifolds obtained by Dehn surgeries on K . For instance, if a periodic knot K with period $p > 2$ has a finite surgery, which is also an L -space surgery, then K is a torus knot or a cable of a torus knot [23, Proposition 5.6]. So we would like to ask:

Question 2.5 *Let K be a knot in S^3 with cyclic period $p > 2$ other than a torus knot, a cable of a torus knot. Then does K admit an L -space surgery?*

For proofs of the above results, see [24].

Remark 2.6 *We denote the genus of a knot k in S^3 by $g(k)$. For \overline{K} and $K_{\overline{C}}^p$, we have $g(K_{\overline{C}}^p) \geq pg(\overline{K})$ [25, Theorem 3.2].*

When we apply Theorem 2.1 to a given nontrivial (not necessarily hyperbolic) knot \overline{K} , there are infinitely many choices for \overline{C} , and we can expect that in most cases, $K_{\overline{C}}^p$ are hyperbolic knots and $K_{\overline{C}}^p(s)$ are hyperbolic 3-manifolds. In fact, we can prove the following. See [24] for the proof.

Theorem 2.7 *For a given nontrivial knot \overline{K} in S^3 , we have the following.*

- (1) *There are infinitely many unknotted circles \overline{C} such that $\overline{K} \cup \overline{C}$ is a hyperbolic link.*
- (2) *If $\overline{K} \cup \overline{C}$ is a hyperbolic link and $p > 2$, then $K_{\overline{C}}^p$ is a hyperbolic knot, and $K_{\overline{C}}^p(r)$ is a hyperbolic 3-manifold for all $r \in \mathbb{Q}$.*
- (3) *Assume that $p > 2$ and \overline{C}_i ($i = 1, 2$) is an unknotted circle such that $lk(\overline{K}, \overline{C}_i)$ and p are relatively prime, and $\overline{K} \cup \overline{C}_i$ is a hyperbolic link. If $K_{\overline{C}_1}^p$ and $K_{\overline{C}_2}^p$ are isotopic in S^3 , then $\overline{K} \cup \overline{C}_1$ and $\overline{K} \cup \overline{C}_2$ are isotopic.*

3 Examples

In this section, we present two examples illustrating how the periodic construction works according as the initial knot \overline{K} is fibered or not fibered.

First we apply Theorem 2.1 in the case where \overline{K} is not fibered. In such a case we can choose \overline{C} arbitrarily with $lk(\overline{K}, \overline{C}) \neq 0$ to obtain a knot $K_{\overline{C}}^p$ having properties (1) and (2) in Theorem 2.1.

Let T_n ($n \neq 0, \pm 1$) be a twist knot illustrated in Figure 3.1.

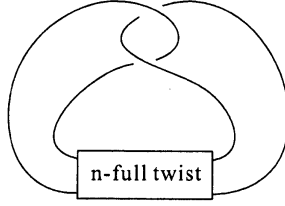


FIG 3.1: A twist knot T_n

Then T_n is a hyperbolic knot, and since the Alexander polynomial of T_n is not monic, it is not fibered [4, 8.16 Proposition]. Suppose that $n > 1$. Then it follows from [37, 16] that $\pi_1(T_n(r))$ is left-orderable for $r \in (-4n, 4)$. Furthermore, it is known by [35] that $\pi_1(T_n(4))$ is left-orderable. Hence $\mathcal{S}_{LO}(T_n(r)) \supset (-4n, 4] \cap \mathbb{Q}$.

Example 3.1 *Let us take a 2-component link $T_2 \cup \overline{C}$ as in Figure 3.2; $lk(T_2, \overline{C}) = 1$. Let p be any integer with $p > 2$. Take the p -fold cyclic branched cover of S^3 branched along \overline{C} to obtain a knot $K_{2, \overline{C}}^p$ which is the preimage of T_2 . Then $K_{2, \overline{C}}^p$ enjoys the following properties:*

- (1) $K_{2,\overline{C}}^p$ is a hyperbolic knot in S^3 .
- (2) $K_{2,\overline{C}}^p(r)$ is a hyperbolic 3-manifold for all $r \in \mathbb{Q}$.
- (3) $\mathcal{S}_{LO}(K_{2,\overline{C}}^p) \supset (-8p, 4p] \cap \mathbb{Q}$.
- (4) $\mathcal{S}_L(K_{2,\overline{C}}^p) = \emptyset$.

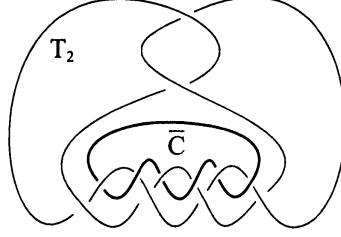


FIG 3.2: The twist knot T_2 and an axis \overline{C}

Proof. Assertions (1) and (2) follow from Theorem 2.7(2) once we show that $T_2 \cup \overline{C}$ is a hyperbolic link. Since $T_2 \cup \overline{C}$ is a non-split prime alternating link [22, Theorem 1], it is either a torus link or a hyperbolic link [22, Corollary 2]. The former cannot happen, because T_2 is not a torus knot. Hence $T_2 \cup \overline{C}$ is a hyperbolic link as desired. Since T_2 is not fibered and $\pi_1(T_2(r))$ is left-orderable for $r \in (-8, 4]$, assertions (3) and (4) follow from Theorem 2.1. \square (Example 3.1)

Next we apply Theorem 2.1 to the trefoil knot $T_{-3,2}$, which is a fibered knot. As described in Example 1.5, $\mathcal{S}_{LO}(T_{3,2}) = (-\infty, 1) \cap \mathbb{Q}$. Since $T_{3,2}(r)$ is orientation reversingly diffeomorphic to $T_{-3,2}(-r)$, we see that $\mathcal{S}_{LO}(T_{-3,2}) = (-1, \infty) \cap \mathbb{Q}$.

Example 3.2 Let us take a 2-component link $T_{-3,2} \cup \overline{C}$ as in Figure 3.3; $lk(T_{-3,2}, \overline{C}) = 1$. Let p be any integer with $p > 2$. Take the p -fold cyclic branched cover of S^3 branched along the trivial knot \overline{C} to obtain a knot $K_{-3,2,\overline{C}}^p$ which is the preimage of $T_{-3,2}$. Then $K_{-3,2,\overline{C}}^p$ enjoys the following properties:

- (1) $K_{-3,2,\overline{C}}^p$ is a hyperbolic knot in S^3 .
- (2) $K_{-3,2,\overline{C}}^p(r)$ is a hyperbolic 3-manifold for all $r \in \mathbb{Q}$.
- (3) $\mathcal{S}_{LO}(K_{-3,2,\overline{C}}^p) \supset (-p, \infty) \cap \mathbb{Q}$.
- (4) $\mathcal{S}_L(K_{-3,2,\overline{C}}^p) = \emptyset$.

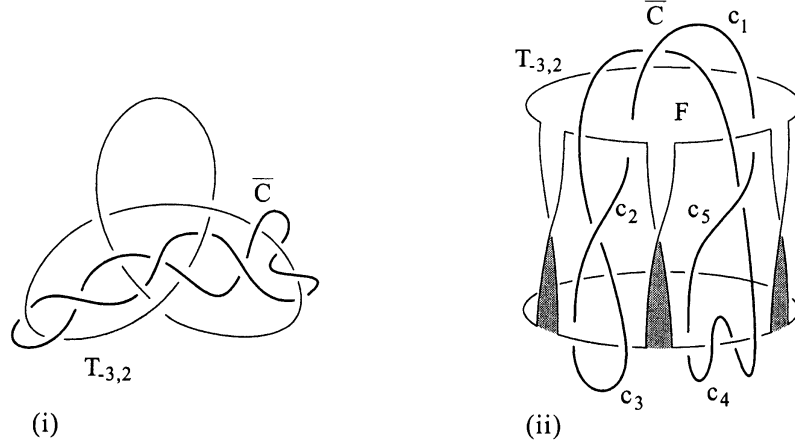


FIG 3.3: The trefoil knot $T_{-3,2}$ and an unknotted circle \overline{C}

Proof of Example 3.2. Assertions (1) and (2) follow from Theorem 2.7(2) once we see that $T_{-3,2} \cup \overline{C}$ is a hyperbolic link. Since as illustrated in Figure 3.3(i) $T_{-3,2} \cup \overline{C}$ is a non-split prime alternating link [22, Theorem 1], it is either a torus link or a hyperbolic link [22, Corollary 2]. If we have the former case, then $T_{-3,2}$ is isotopic to \overline{C} which is a trivial knot, a contradiction. Hence $T_{-3,2} \cup \overline{C}$ is a hyperbolic link as desired.

To see (3) and (4), we apply Theorem 2.1. Since $T_{-3,2}$ is fibered, we need to show that for any fiber surface \overline{S} of $E(T_{-3,2})$, $|\overline{S} \cap \overline{C}|$ is strictly bigger than the algebraic intersection number between \overline{S} and \overline{C} , i.e. $lk(T_{-3,2}, \overline{C})$.

In Figure 3.3(ii), we give a minimal genus Seifert surface F of $T_{-3,2}$, which is a once-punctured torus with $\partial F = T_{-3,2}$. Put $\overline{S} = F \cap E(T_{-3,2})$. Then by [10, Lemma 5.1] \overline{S} is a fiber surface of $E(T_{-3,2})$. We see that $|\overline{S} \cap \overline{C}| = 5$ and the algebraic intersection number between \overline{S} and \overline{C} is one. Assume for a contradiction that we have another fiber surface \overline{S}' of $E(T_{-3,2})$ such that $|\overline{S}' \cap \overline{C}| < |\overline{S} \cap \overline{C}|$. Since \overline{S} and \overline{S}' are fiber surfaces of $E(T_{-3,2})$, they are isotopic; see [10, Lemma 5.1], [36]. This then implies that we can isotope \overline{C} to \overline{C}' in $E(T_{-3,2})$ so that $|\overline{S} \cap \overline{C}'| < |\overline{S} \cap \overline{C}|$.

Claim 3.3 *There exists a smooth map φ from a semi-disk D into $E(T_{-3,2})$ such that $\varphi^{-1}(\overline{C})$ is an arc $c \subset \partial D$ and $\varphi^{-1}(\overline{S})$ is the arc $\alpha = \overline{\partial D - c}$.*

Proof of Claim 3.3. Let $\Phi : S^1 \times [0, 1] \rightarrow E(T_{-3,2})$ be a smooth map giving an isotopy between $\overline{C} (= \Phi(S^1 \times \{0\}))$ to $\overline{C}' (= \Phi(S^1 \times \{1\}))$. We may assume Φ is transverse to \overline{S} . Furthermore, the essentiality of \overline{S} in $E(T_{-3,2})$ enables us to modify Φ to eliminate the circle components as usual. Since $|\overline{S} \cap \overline{C}'| < |\overline{S} \cap \overline{C}| = 5$ and the algebraic intersection number between \overline{S} and \overline{C}' coincides with the algebraic intersection number between \overline{S} and \overline{C} , we

have $|\overline{S} \cap \overline{C}| = 1$ or 3. Thus $\Phi^{-1}(\overline{S})$ consists of three properly embedded arcs α , α' and β , where $\partial\alpha \subset S^1 \times \{0\}$, $\partial\alpha' \subset S^1 \times \{0\}$, and β connects $S^1 \times \{0\}$ and $S^1 \times \{1\}$ (Figure 3.4(i), (ii)), consists of four properly embedded arcs α , β , β' and β'' , where $\partial\alpha \subset S^1 \times \{0\}$, and each of β, β', β'' connects $S^1 \times \{0\}$ and $S^1 \times \{1\}$ (Figure 3.4(iii)), or consists of four properly embedded arcs α , α', β and γ , where $\partial\alpha \subset S^1 \times \{0\}$, $\partial\alpha' \subset S^1 \times \{0\}$, β connects $S^1 \times \{0\}$ and $S^1 \times \{1\}$, and $\partial\gamma \subset S^1 \times \{1\}$ (Figure 3.4(iv), (v)). In either case there is a semi-disk D cobounded by α and an arc $c \subset S^1 \times \{0\}$.

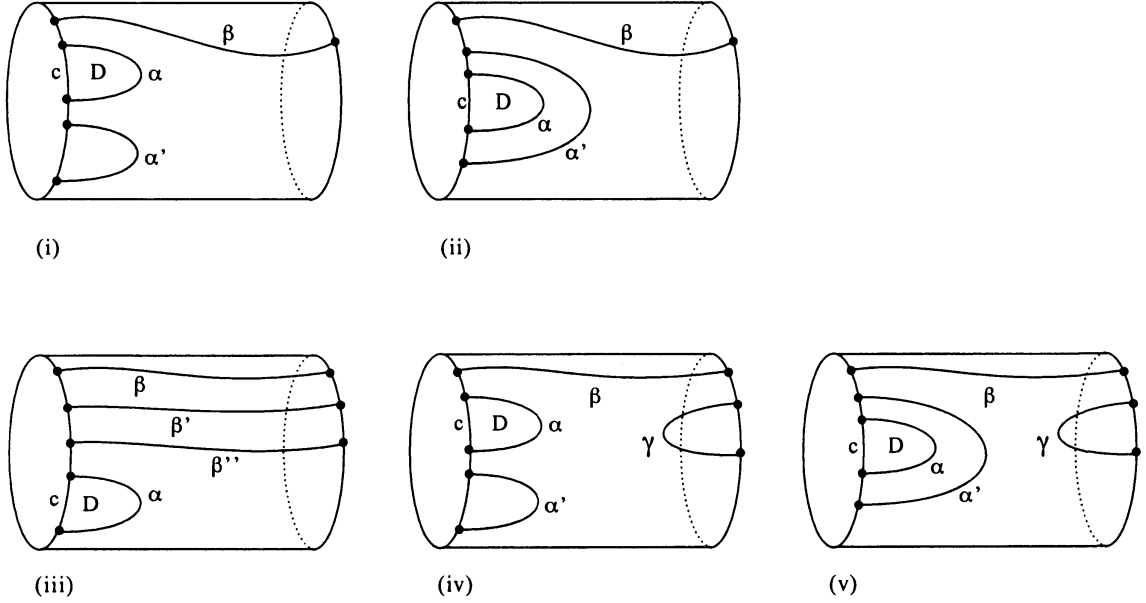


FIG 3.4: $\Phi^{-1}(\overline{S})$ in $S^1 \times [0, 1]$

Putting $\varphi = \Phi|_D : D \rightarrow E(T_{-3,2})$, we obtain a desired smooth map. \square (Claim 3.3)

Cut open $E(T_{-3,2})$ along \overline{S} to obtain a product 3-manifold $\overline{S} \times [0, 1]$. The circle \overline{C} is cut into five arcs c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4 and c_5 as in Figure 3.3(ii). Note that $\partial c_1 \subset \overline{S} \times \{0\}$, $\partial c_3 \subset \overline{S} \times \{1\}$, and each of c_2, c_4, c_5 connects $\overline{S} \times \{0\}$ and $\overline{S} \times \{1\}$. Moreover, we see that c_1 and c_3 are linking once relative their boundaries.

On the other hand, since c is either c_1 or c_3 , Claim 3.3 shows that c_1 and c_3 are unlinked relative their boundaries. This contradiction shows that for any fiber surface \overline{S} , $|\overline{S} \cap \overline{C}| = 5$ and $|\overline{S} \cap \overline{C}| > lk(T_{-3,2}, \overline{C})$.

Since $\pi_1(T_{-3,2}(r))$ is left-orderable if $r \in (-1, \infty)$, the conclusions (3) and (4) follow from Theorem 2.1. This completes the proof of Example 3.2. \square (Example 3.2)

For any fibered knot K in S^3 a minimal genus Seifert surface in $E(K)$ is a fiber surface

and vice versa, and furthermore, any fiber surface is unique up to isotopy. See [10, Lemma 5.1], [36].

4 Proofs of Theorems 1.8.

The goal of this section is to prove Theorems 1.8.

Proof of Theorem 1.8. Let us consider the connected sum $T_{-3,2} \# T_{3,2}$. We recall the following well-known general fact.

Claim 4.1 *Let K_1, \dots, K_n be nontrivial knots. Then $(K_1 \# \dots \# K_n)(r)$ is irreducible for all $r \in \mathbb{Q}$.*

Proof of Claim 4.1. First we note that the exterior $E(K_1 \# \dots \# K_n)$ is a union of a composing space C_n (i.e. $[\text{disk with } n - \text{holes}] \times S^1$) and $E(K_1), \dots, E(K_n)$. Hence for any $r \in \mathbb{Q}$, $(K_1 \# \dots \# K_n)(r)$ is a union of $C_n \cup V$ and $E(K_1), \dots, E(K_n)$, where V is a filled solid torus. Note that $C_n \cup V$ has a Seifert fibration over the disk with $(n - 1)$ -holes with at most one exceptional fiber, and hence it is irreducible and boundary-irreducible. Then since $C_n \cup V$ and $E(K_i)$ ($1 \leq i \leq n$) are irreducible and boundary-irreducible, $(K_1 \# \dots \# K_n)(r)$ is also irreducible. \square (Claim 4.1)

Let us regard $T_{-3,2} \# T_{3,2}$ as a satellite knot with the companion knot $T_{3,2}$ and the pattern knot $T_{-3,2}$. Since $\pi_1(T_{-3,2}(r))$ is left-orderable if $r > -1$ [8], and $(T_{-3,2} \# T_{3,2})(r)$ is irreducible for all $r \in \mathbb{Q}$ (Claim 4.1), Proposition 4.1 in [8] shows that $\pi_1((T_{-3,2} \# T_{3,2})(r))$ is also left-orderable if $r > -1$. Using the amphicheirality of $T_{-3,2} \# T_{3,2}$, we see that $\pi_1((T_{-3,2} \# T_{3,2})(r))$ is left-orderable also when $r < 1$. Therefore it is left-orderable for all $r \in \mathbb{Q}$. Note that $T_{-3,2} \# T_{3,2}$ is a fibered knot.

Before we apply Theorem 2.1, for ease of handling, take the connected sum $(T_{-3,2} \# T_{3,2}) \# T_2$. The Alexander polynomial of $(T_{-3,2} \# T_{3,2}) \# T_2$ is $(t^2 - t + 1)^2(2t^2 - 5t + 2)$, which is not monic, and hence $(T_{-3,2} \# T_{3,2}) \# T_2$ is not fibered. We regard $(T_{-3,2} \# T_{3,2}) \# T_2$ as a satellite knot with the companion knot T_2 and the pattern knot $T_{-3,2} \# T_{3,2}$. As we observe above, $\pi_1((T_{-3,2} \# T_{3,2})(r))$ is left-orderable for all $r \in \mathbb{Q}$. Moreover by Claim 4.1 $(T_{-3,2} \# T_{3,2} \# T_2)(r)$ is irreducible for all $r \in \mathbb{Q}$. We apply [8, Proposition 4.1] again to conclude that $(T_{-3,2} \# T_{3,2} \# T_2)(r)$ has the left-orderable fundamental group for all $r \in \mathbb{Q}$.

To obtain hyperbolic knots with this property, we will apply the periodic construction (Theorem 2.1). Let us put $\overline{K} = T_{-3,2} \# T_{3,2} \# T_2$ and take an unknotted circle \overline{C} as in Figure 4.1; $lk(\overline{K}, \overline{C}) = 1$.

Since $\overline{K} \cup \overline{C}$ is a non-split prime alternating link [22, Theorem 1], it is either a torus link or a hyperbolic link [22, Corollary 2]. The former cannot happen, because \overline{K} is not a

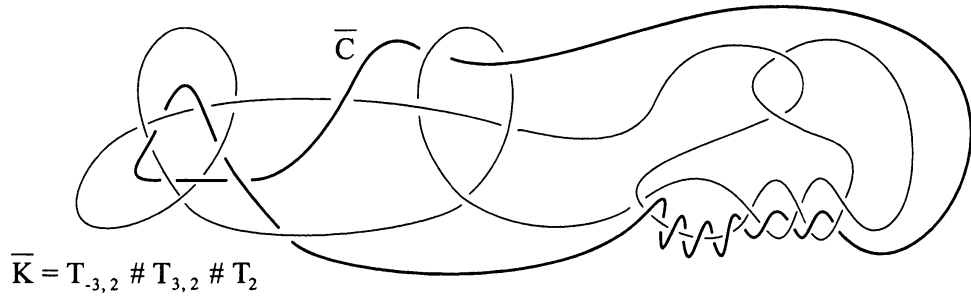


图 4.1: $\overline{K} \cup \overline{C}$

torus knot. Hence $\overline{K} \cup \overline{C}$ is a hyperbolic link. Let $p > 2$ be any integer. Take the p -fold cyclic branched cover of S^3 branched along \overline{C} to obtain a periodic knot $K_{\overline{C}}^p$ which is the preimage of \overline{K} .

It follows from Theorem 2.1 and Theorem 2.7(2) that $K_{\overline{C}}^p$ is a hyperbolic knot and enjoys the properties (1), (2) and (3) in Theorem 1.8. By changing p , we obtain infinitely many such knots. For instance, see Remark 2.6. \square (Theorem 1.8)

Remark 4.2 (1) *By Theorem 2.7 there are infinitely many unknotted circles for $\overline{K} = T_{-3,2} \# T_{3,2} \# T_2$, and for each unknotted circle \overline{C} we obtain infinitely many hyperbolic knots $K_{\overline{C}}^p$, where p and $lk(\overline{K}, \overline{C})$ are relatively prime.*

(2) *Recall that any knot K obtained by the “periodic construction”, for instance a knot obtained in the proof of Theorem 1.8, is not fibered and every nontrivial surgery on K is a left-orderable, non- L -space surgery. So we can apply Theorem 2.1 again to the knot K and an arbitrarily chosen unknotted circle to obtain yet further infinitely many non-fibered knots K' each of which has the (same) factor knot K . Then r -surgery on K' is also a left-orderable, non- L -space surgery for all $r \in \mathbb{Q}$. We can apply this procedure repeatedly arbitrarily many times.*

(3) *Let K be the knot 10_{99} in Rolfsen’s knot table [33]. Recently Clay [5] uses an epimorphism from $E(K)$ to $E(T_{3,2})$ which preserves the peripheral subgroup [20] to show that every nontrivial surgery on K is left-orderable surgery. Since K has no cyclic period [19, Appendix F], this example cannot be explained by the periodic construction.*

Acknowledgements – We would like to thank Adam Clay for informing us his curious example mentioned in Remark 4.2(3). We would also like to thank Cameron Gordon, Hiroshi Matsuda, Yi Ni and Motoo Tange for private communications concerning L -spaces.

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